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CHANGE OF EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Since the founding of *Rhodora* in 1899, there have been but three principal editors. B. L. Robinson started the journal and was Editor-in-Chief for thirty years. M. L. Fernald succeeded Robinson in 1929 and served until his death in 1950. It might appear to some that this long period, together with the eleven years I have served in this same capacity, established a tradition that the head of the Gray Herbarium also be Editor-in-Chief of *Rhodora*. However, there is no inherent reason why this should be the case even though there has always been a very close association between the Gray Herbarium and the New England Botanical Club. This association has existed from the founding of the Club, and we are hopeful that it will continue undiminished far into the future.

Over the years there has been a steady expansion of the geographical area to which *Rhodora* pertains. At first, New England and the Maritime area of Canada were uppermost in the minds of both contributors and receivers of the journal. Later, Gray's Manual area was thought of in this connection. Now, we think in terms of the North American Flora as a frame of reference when considering manuscripts and there is only a loose adherence to this area. Expansion in a different direction has also occurred. Systematic Botany is now widely considered to include most aspects of evolutionary botany, cytotaxonomy, experimental taxonomy, cytogeography and genecology and *Rhodora* has regularly accepted papers that reflect this greater breadth of view of the subject.

With this issue, the journal begins as a quarterly. It is anticipated that the coverage will be roughly what it has been in recent years. Also, it is expected that the number of printed pages per volume will be approximately 376, about the same as recent volumes. To carry the journal forward, the Council of the New England Botanical Club has named Professor Albion R. Hodgdon, Chairman of the Department of Botany, University of New Hampshire, as Editor-in-Chief. Associate Editors are listed on the front cover.

It is a pleasure for me to turn over the reins of *Rhodora* to Professor Hodgdon and to wish him every success in this new undertaking.

Added to my own efforts in editing *Rhodora* during the past eleven years have been those of a number of Club members acting in the capacity of Associate Editors. To these men, I should like to express publicly my appreciation. — REED C. ROLLINS.

CHROMOSOME NUMBERS OF DYSSODIA
(COMPOSITAE-TAGETINAE)
AND PHYLETIC INTERPRETATIONS
MARSHALL C. JOHNSTON AND B. L. TURNER¹

The genera *Dyssodia* Cav., *Nicolletia* Gray, *Leucactinia* Gray, *Chrysactinia* Gray, *Porophyllum* Adans., *Lescaillea* Griseb., *Pectis* L., *Tagetes* L., and *Adenopappus* Benth. together constitute a natural group characterized by the possession of oil glands and aromatic oils, and by the arrangement of the principal phyllaries in two subequal series and often united into a cup. This group, whose naturalness has not been questioned, has on the one hand been given tribal status as the Tagetinae or Tageteae (Cassini, 1829, 1834; Rydberg, 1915) and at the other extreme has been submerged in the Heliantheae in the broader sense (Cronquist, 1955), but it has usually been included in the Helenieae² as the subtribe Tagetininae (Bentham, 1873; Hoffmann, 1894; etc.)

Of the genera included, *Dyssodia* in the very broad sense of Hoffmann (1894) and of this paper, is the most diverse

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²That the tribe Helenieae is artificial (polyphyletic) has been suggested so often it scarcely bears repetition (Bentham, 1873; Small, 1919; Leonhardt, 1949; Cronquist, 1955; etc.). For suggestions as to the true affinities of certain included genera see Cronquist (1955), Turner (1956), Rock (1957), Turner and Johnston (1961), Turner, Ellison and King (1961), and Raven and Kyhos (1961) and papers cited by them.